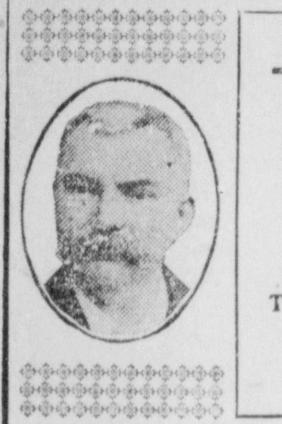


# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.



## The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hende

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### CHAPTER VI. SIMPLE NEEDS.

WHEN we buy a bird of the fancier, the good man tells us briefly what is necessary for our new pensioner, and the whole thing—hygiene, food and the rest—is comprehended in a dozen words. Likewise, to sum up the necessities of most men, a few concise lines would answer. Their regime is in general of supreme simplicity, and so long as they follow it all is well with them, as with every obedient child of Mother Nature. Let them depart from it, complications arise, health fails, gayety vanishes. Only simple and natural living can keep a body in full vigor. Instead of remembering this basic principle we fall into the strongest aberrations.

What material things does a man need to live under the best conditions? A healthful diet, simple clothing, a sanitary dwelling place, air and exercise. I am not going to enter into hygienic details, compose menus or discuss model tenements and dress reform. My aim is to point out a direction and tell what advantage would come to each of us from ordering his life in a spirit of simplicity. To know that this spirit does not rule in our society we need but watch the lives of men of all classes. Ask different people of very unlike surroundings this question: What do you need to live? You will see how they respond. Nothing is more instructive. For some aborigines of the Parisian asphalt there is no life possible outside a region bounded by certain boulevards. There one finds the respirable air, the illuminating light, normal heat, classic cooking, and in moderation, so many other things without which it would not be worth the while to promenade this round ball.

On the various rungs of the bourgeois ladder people reply to the question, What is necessary to live? by figures varying with the degree of their ambition or education, and by education is oftenest understood the outward customs of life, the style of house, dress, table—an education precisely skin deep. Upward from a certain income, fee or salary life becomes

possible below that it is impossible.

We have seen men commit suicide because their means had fallen under a certain minimum. They preferred to disappear rather than retreat. Observe that this minimum, the cause of their despair, would have been sufficient for others of less exacting needs and enviable to men whose tastes are modest.

On lofty mountains vegetation changes with the altitude. There is the region of ordinary flora, that of the forests, that of pastures, that of bare rocks and glaciers. Above a certain zone wheat is no longer found, but the vine still prosters. The oak ceases in the low regions; the pine flourishes at considerable heights. Human life, with its needs, reminds one of these phenomena of vegetation.

At a certain altitude of fortune the financier thrives, the chairman, the society woman—all those, in short, for whom the strictly necessary is to be

certain number of domestics and equipages as well as several town and country houses. Further on flourishes the rich upper middle class, with its own standards and life. In other regions we find men of ample, moderate or small means and very unlike exigencies. Then come the people, artisans, day laborers, peasants—in short, the masses—who live dense and serried like the thick, sturdy growths on the summits of the mountains, where the larger vegetation can no longer find nourishment. In all these different regions of society men live, and, no matter in which particular regions they flourish, all are alike human beings, bearing the same mark. How strange that among fellows there should be such a prodigious difference in requirements! And here the analogies of our comparison fail us. Plants and animals of the same families have identical wants. In human life we observe quite the contrary. What conclusion shall we draw from this if not that with us there is a considerable elasticity in the nature and number of needs?

Is it well, is it favorable to the development of the individual and his happiness and to the development and happiness of society, that man should have a multitude of needs and lead his energies to their satisfaction? Let us return for a moment to our comparison with inferior beings. Practiced that their essential wants are satisfied, they live content. Is this true of men? No. In all classes of society we find discontent.

I leave completely out of the question those who lack the necessities of life. One cannot with justice count in the number of malcontents those from whom hunger, cold and misery wring complaints. I am considering now that multitude of people who live under conditions at least supportable. When comes their heartburning? Why is it found not only among those of modest though sufficient means, but also under shades of ever increasing refinement, all along the ascending scale, even to opulence and the summits of social place? They talk of the contented middle classes. Who talk of them? People who, judging from without, think that as soon as one begins to enjoy ease he ought to be satisfied. But the

middle classes themselves—do they consider themselves satisfied? Not the least in the world. If there are people at once rich and content, be assured that they are content because they know how to be so, not because they are rich. An animal is satisfied when it has eaten; it lies down and sleeps. A man also can lie down and sleep for a time, but it never lasts. When he becomes accustomed to this contentment he tires of it and demands a greater. Man's appetite is not appeased by food; it increases with eating. This may seem absurd, but it is strictly true.

And the fact that those who make the most outcry are almost always those who should find the best reasons for contentment proves unquestionably that happiness is not allied to the number of our needs and the zeal we put into their cultivation. It is for every one's interest to let this truth sink deep into his mind. If it does not, if he does not by ceaseless action succeed in uniting his needs, he risks a descent, insensible and beyond retreat, along the devious of desire.

He who lives to eat, drink, sleep, dress, take his walk—in short, pamper himself all that he can—he is the courtier basking in the sun, the drunken laborer, the commoner serving his belly, the woman absorbed in her toilettes, the prodigal of low estate or high, or simply the ordinary pleasure lover, a "good fellow," but too obedient to material needs—that man or woman is on the downward way of desire, and the descent is fatal. Those who follow it obey the same laws as a body on an inclined plane. Dunes of an illusion forever repeated, they think, "Just a few steps more, the last, toward the thing down there that we covet; then we will halt." But the velocity they gain sweeps them on, and the farther they go the less able they are to resist it.

Here is the secret of the unrest, the madness, of many of our contemporaries. Having condemned their will to the service of their appetites, they suffer the penalty. They are delivered up to violent passions which devour their flesh, crush their bones, suck their blood and cannot be sated. This is not a lofty moral denunciation. I have been listening to what life says, and have recorded as I heard them some of the truths that resound in every square.

Has drunkenness, inventive as it is of new drinks, found the means of quenching thirst? Not at all. It might rather be called the art of making thirst inextinguishable. Frank Liberthinge, does it deaden the sting of the senses? No; it envenoms it, converts natural desire into a morbid obsession and makes it the dominant passion. Let your needs rule you, pamper them, you will see them multiply like insects in the sun. The more you give them the more they demand. He is senseless who seeks for happiness in material prosperity alone. As well undertake to fill the cask of the Danubes. To those who have millions, millions are wanting; to those who have thousands, thousands. Others lack a twenty-franc piece or a hundred sous. When they have a chicken in the pot they ask for a goose; when they have the goose they wish it were a turkey, and so on. We shall never learn how fatal this tendency is. There are too many humble people who wish to imitate the great, too many poor workmen, who ape the well to do middle classes, too many shopgirls who play at being ladies, too many clerks who act the clubman or sportsman, and among those in easy circumstances and the rich are too many people who forget that what they possess could serve a better purpose than procuring pleasure for themselves, only to find in the end that one never has enough. Our needs, in place of the servants that they should be, have become a turbulent and seditious crowd, a legion of tyrants in miniature. A man enslaved to his needs may best be compared to a bear with a ring in its nose, that is led about and made to dance at will. The likeness is not flattering, but you will grant that it is true. It is in the train of their own needs that so many of those men are dragged along who rant for liberty, progress and I don't know what else. They cannot take a step without asking themselves if it might not irritate their masters. How many men and women have gone on and on, even to dishonesty, for the sole reason that they had too many needs and could not resign themselves to simple living! There are many guests in the chambers of Mazas who could give us much light on the subject of too exigent wants.

**Harriman Will Appeal.**

New York, Jan. 6.—That the Northern Securities case will be taken up to the United States supreme court on a writ of certiorari by E. H. Harriman and the other interests allied with him was announced by W. D. Guthrie, of counsel for the Harriman faction.

Copies of the decision of the United States court of appeals were received by counsel. After perusal of the decree Mr. Guthrie said the application for the writ would be made to the supreme court as soon as the court re-convenes.

**District Clerk Found Guilty.**

Washington, Jan. 6.—James M. A. Watson, a clerk employed in the office of former Auditor Petty of the District of Columbia, was declared guilty on two indictments which alleged embezzlement of \$12,826 of district funds in 1901. The total amounts he is accused of having appropriated to his own use is estimated at \$73,000.

**Wants a Clear Record.**

Chicago, Jan. 6.—President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe road has wired the interstate commerce commission asking for a rehearing in the now famous Colorado Fuel and Iron company case. His purpose, as indicated in a statement, is to endeavor to clear his railway of charges of lawlessness.

**Condition is Serious.**

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 6.—George Smith, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," the racehorse owner, is ill at a sanitarium here and his condition is serious.

**Went Aground in the Harbor.**

New York, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Prinz Adalbert, from Genoa, Palermo and Naples with passengers and a general cargo, is aground in New York lower bay. The vessel struck in the wash channel near Romer beacon as she was coming up the lower harbor from sea.

**Medical Men at War.**

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 6.—The verdict of the coroner's jury which

## A SPEEDY VERDICT

It Did Not Take Jury Long to Find James Gillespie Guilty.

## SENTENCED FOR LIFE

Man Who Murdered His Twin Sister in Cold Blood Has Narrow Escape From Gallows.

Some of the Jurymen Insisted on the Death Penalty But Gave Way to Majority.

Rising Sun, Ind., Jan. 6.—James Gillespie, who with his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, was indicted for the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, was found guilty last night and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other defendants will be tried separately, as in the case of James. The trial lasted over five weeks and was bitterly fought throughout.

Miss Elizabeth Gillespie was shot and killed while in the parlor of her home preparing to entertain the women's literary club, a year ago last month.

This was the second trial of James Gillespie. At the former trial, a year ago, the four defendants were tried together, but the jury failed to agree and was dismissed. Since then Mrs. Seward and Mr. and Mrs. Barbour were admitted to bail, but in the case of James Gillespie bail was refused.

When the case again came before the court about five weeks ago James demanded a separate trial, which was granted. This trial was bitterly fought throughout. The jury was given the case at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, and three hours later announced that they had reached a verdict. The courtroom was filled with people before Judge Cornet and the attorneys arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour were the first of the defendants to arrive, closely followed by Dr. William Gillespie, a brother of James, and others. The jury filed slowly into the room and took their seats while James Gillespie was being brought from the jail by Sheriff Rump.

After James arrived and order was established, Judge Cornet asked if the jurors had agreed upon a verdict. When they declared that the verdict was guilty and the penalty life imprisonment, the crowd broke from the courtroom and cheers for the jury were given outside. As the verdict was read James Gillespie attempted to smile, but it ended in failure. Gillespie's attorneys today filed a motion for a new trial.

The jurors took but one ballot in finding for conviction, but three were necessary to fix the penalty, as three of the jurors held out for the death

penalty. The verdict was guilty and the penalty life imprisonment. The attorneys for the defense appealed to the court for a new trial, but the court denied it.

**London Hasn't Heard It.**

London, Jan. 6.—There is no confirmation here of the report from St. Petersburg of a disaster to the Russian battleship Kniaz Souvaroff.

According to a dispatch from Mahe, one of the Seychelle islands (about 1,000 miles east of Zanzibar), on Jan. 5 both

divisions of the Russian Baltic squadron

were proceeding in the direction

of Diego Suarez. Merchantmen who

passed Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's

division report that the squadron

keeps good station and appears to

maneuver well.

**AN ENORMOUS TASK**

Every Facility for Caring for Wounded is Overtaxed.

Chefoo, Jan. 6.—Sympathy for the sick and wounded Russians at Port Arthur is widespread, but an idea to care for them at Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Wei-Hai-Wei and Tsin-tsin has led to an inquiry which developed the fact that the combined facilities of the places named are equal to harboring only a very small percentage of them.

Some time ago Russian residents at

Chefoo collected a fund in anticipation

of this emergency, but at a meeting

of the British and Japanese consuls

and the local health officer, the fact

was developed that the present con-

ditions at Chefoo are equal to caring

for only sixty.

The conditions at

Shanghai and Tientsin are proportion-

ately inadequate.

The general opinion here is that the

great mass of the sick and wounded

will be compelled to remain at Port

Arthur until they are sufficiently

convalescent to return to Russia.

The refusal of the Japanese to accept

the aid tendered by the British cruiser

Andromeda was an error born of their

desire to show the world that Japa-

nese humanity was equal to the

occasional.

The statement of the censored dis-

penses from correspondents with

General Nogi's army that the Jap-

anese lost only 50,000 men in taking

the fortress is declared to be absurd

by Russian naval officers here.

Their lowest estimate, they say, based

on both personal observation and on

stories told by prisoners is that the

Japanese lost 80,000.

Advices from Japanese sources say

that the condition of Port Arthur is

chaotic, but that General Nogi and

General Stoessel are rapidly system-

atizing affairs there.

General Nogi is prepared through

agents who have been recruiting for

months, to put a horde of Chinese

coolies at work in the fortifying of

Port Arthur immediately after the

Russians are disposed of. Vast quanti-

ties of cement and timber are ready

while steel plates and other manufac-

tured necessities are ready in Japan

for transportation to the fortress.

The Japanese are confident that the

refortification of Port Arthur will

place the fortress in a better condi-

tion than ever, with the Russian de-

ficiencies eliminated, long before Russia

can besiege it, if such a thing ever oc-

cars at all. Ammunition, food and

medical supplies to last for years will

be sent to Port Arthur, Japan being

besieged if the

# A Poem for Today

## THE LOW-BACKED CAR

By Samuel Lover

**W**HEN first I saw sweet Peggy,  
Twas on a market day:  
A low-backed car she drove,  
and sat  
Upon a truss of hay;  
But when that hay was blooming  
grass,  
And decked with flowers of spring,  
No flower was there that could compare—  
With the blooming girl I sing.  
As she sat in the low-backed car,  
The man at the turnpike bar,  
Never asked for the toll,  
But just rubbed his cold poll,  
And looked after the low-backed car.  
In battle's wild commotion,  
The proud and mighty Mars,  
With hostile scythes demands his  
titles  
Of death in warlike cars;  
While Peggy, peaceful goddess,  
Has darts her bright eye,  
That knock men down in the mar-  
gin  
As right and left they fly;  
While she sits in her low-backed car,  
Than battle more dangerous far—  
For the doctor's art  
Can not cure the heart  
That is hit from that low-backed car.

**FURNITURE**  
Stoves, Carpets and Sew-  
ing Machines  
HOME FURNITURE & STOVE CO  
118 SOUTH CHESTNUT ST.

**Dr. F. Lett**  
VETERINARY SURGEON

Office Third street between Chestnut and Walnut.  
Calls answered day or night.  
Office Phone No. 80.  
Residence Phone No. 7.

**CLARK B. DAVIS.**

**R. E. HARRIS,**  
DENTST.  
Rooms 3 and 4, Masonic Temp'  
OVER POSTOFFICE.  
Phones—Office 328, Residence.

**LEWIS & SWAILS,**  
ATTORNEYS.  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## We Have the Remedies

For all Fall and Winte-  
ills. Bring us your  
Prescriptions

They will be carefully  
pared on fresh dru-

**Geo. F. Meyer, Druggist**  
Phone 247, 116 S. Chestnut St.

**DR. J. M. BURKE**  
OPTOMETRIST.

Eyes examined by the latest and most improved methods by a special-  
ist in this line of work. Eye glasses and spectacles fitted for all defects of vision and relief of eyestrain. Result guaranteed at J. G. Laupus' jewelry store Friday of each week.

New Pennsylvania Time Table.  
NORTHBOUND.

No. 34 ..... 8:06 a. m.  
No. 19 ..... 9:50 a. m.  
No. 33 ..... 3:35 p. m.  
No. 27 ..... 4:54 p. m.  
No. 1 ..... 9:52 p. m.  
SOUTHBOUND.  
No. 6 ..... 5:10 a. m.  
No. 26 ..... 8:35 a. m.  
No. 30 ..... 10:06 a. m.  
No. 18 ..... 5:40 p. m.  
No. 32 ..... 8:42 p. m.  
Trains No. 30 and No. 33 do not run on Sunday.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
*Pat H. Fletcher*

## CITY COUNCIL.

Dr. Casey Elected a Member of School Board.

Sweet Peggy round her car, sir,  
Twas strings of ducks and geese,  
But the scores of hearts she slaughtered.  
By far outnumber these;  
While she among her poultry sits,  
Just like a turtie dove,  
Well worth the cage, I do engage,  
Of the blooming god of Love!  
While she sits in her low-backed car,  
The lovers come, near and far,  
And envy the chicken,  
That Peggy is pickin',  
As she sits in her low-backed car.

O, I'd rather own that car, sir,  
With Peggy by my side,  
Than a coach and four, and gold galore.  
And a lady for my bride;  
For the lady who sits forinst me,  
On a cushion made with taste,  
While Peggy would sit beside me,  
With my arm around her waist,  
While we drove in the low-backed car.  
To be married by Father Maher;  
O, my heart would beat high  
At her glance and her sigh—  
Though it beat in a low-backed car!

## THE REPUBLICAN

J. C. SMITH, Editor and Publishers  
G. A. REMY, SubEditor  
Edited at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice  
as Second-class Matter

### DAILY.

One Year.....	\$5.00
Six Months.....	2.50
Three Months.....	1.25
One Month.....	.45
Week.....	.10

### WEEKLY

for Extra Advance.....

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.

THE city council made no mistake in electing Dr. W. M. Casey a member of the school board. He is sure to be a very useful man in that capacity.

THE democratic members of the legislature would like for some of the faithful to come up and ask for their votes for United States Senator. There are only a few and Taggart says give them to John Kern and John Lamb.

GOVERNOR DURBIN'S message to the legislature is published on the fourth page of this paper today. It is a straight forward business paper dealing with the important affairs of the state and in a manner that is commendable. The people will profit by reading it.

THE new township trustees are being besieged by supply agents and their mail is burdened with letters and circulars from supply houses. Many of these supplies can be purchased right at home and at prices as low as any place else. The trustees should not forget that they are under no obligations to these city supply houses.

THE verdict of the Gillespie jury, finding James Gillespie guilty of the murder of his twin sister and fixing the penalty at life imprisonment, accords with the general opinion of those who have followed the case as reported by the newspapers. Most people are firm in the belief that he is guilty and his own acts on the night of the murder and since have had much to do in causing the people to believe as they do.

E. A. Remy left at 3:35 this afternoon for Indianapolis on business.

### The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris is, that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee, of Vanover, Tenn. "I had a cough, for fourteen years. Nothing helped me, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which gave instant relief, and effected a permanent cure." Unequalled quick cure, for throat and lung troubles. At W. F. Peter Drug Co., price 50¢ and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottles free.

The greatest system renovato... Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to get you your money back, That's fair. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
*Pat H. Fletcher*

## Start the New Year Right!

Among your good resolutions, let there be a resolve to give the most delicate and sensitive of all organs the attention they deserve. Remember that scientific Eye Examination is our specialty. All work guaranteed.

**Mr. and Mrs. Harsch, Eye Sight Specialists.**

74 N. CHESTNUT ST.

## BUT IT DOESN'T

Many Have the Erroneous Idea  
That Fat Makes Fat.

Fat taken into the stomach does not necessarily make fat.

Thousands of physicians have prescribed cod liver oil for wasting diseases. They know that the fat or oil is not what is necessary to make fat or build tissue. They also know that the oil or fatty part of cod liver oil is very objectionable, it being rich to be digested by a stomach weakened by disease.

Bretthauer reported that the light committee made deductions from the light bill amounting to \$44.25.

The city treasurer submitted his report for December which showed the following:

### RECEIPTS.

Bal. last report.....	\$8673.09
Current tax recd.....	925.32
Delinquent tax recd.....	124.68
Liquor licenses.....	937.50
Library committee.....	275.90
Miscellaneous license.....	19.00
Judges fees.....	8.00

Total receipts..... \$10963.49

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Light.....	\$121.55
Water.....	1273.75
Funding bonds redeemed.....	2500.00
Street Imp.....	608.55
Salaries.....	530.01
Public library.....	275.90
Interest on bonds.....	739.80
Police Dept.....	93.00
Fire Dept.....	57.17
Garbage.....	45.00
Incidentals.....	21.75
Prisoners.....	6.35
Contagious diseases.....	2.85
Stationery and printing.....	2.10

Total disbursements..... \$5177.78

Balance on hand..... \$3385.71

The treasurer also submitted his annual report which was as follows:

### RECEIPTS.

Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1904.....	\$7,744.76
Taxes collected, during yr. ....	27,312.35
Miscellaneous collections.....	3,484.65
Licenses.....	96.50
Liquor licenses.....	6,250.00
Mayor and judges fines.....	8.00

Total..... \$44,896.26

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Streets.....	\$6,398.80
Salaries.....	4,243.18
Incidentals.....	537.13
Police.....	1,277.50
Stationery and printing.....	274.43
Water and court ex.....	9,096.45
Light.....	5,796.24
Prisoners.....	45.20
Int. on notes.....	408.00
Int. on park bonds.....	730.00
Int. on funding bonds.....	750.00
Funding bonds redeemed.....	2,500.00
Garbage expense.....	405.00
Election expense.....	501.54
Ewing street sewer.....	86.00
Real Estates.....	6,541.94
Cont. disease.....	208.00
Fire dept.....	891.75
Public library.....	761.09
Rebate tax.....	21.30
Rebate license.....	37.00

Total disbursement..... \$41,896.26

Bal. on hand Dec. 31..... \$3,385.71

The treasurer reported the city's indebtedness as follows:

Funding Bonds..... \$12,500.00

Park bonds..... 20,000.00

First Nat. bank notes..... 5,200.00

Seymour Nat. bank note.... 2,000.00

Loan and Trust Co..... 2,000.00

Total indebtedness..... \$41,700.00

The street commissioners report of work done by him and under his supervision the past two weeks which was approved.

### CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Geo. J. Mayor, supplies..... \$2.36

First Nat. bank, Int..... 48.00

T. J. Clark, postage and delinquent tax per cent..... 66.15

Oscar Booker, labor..... 50

F. H. White, coal..... 7.90

M. Misch & son, repairs..... 50

Wm. Wolter, janitor..... 4.00

Mrs. A. Heuser, meals..... 3.00

John Hair, street comr..... 18.00

H. McGarry, labor..... 16.20

Wm. Tharpe, "..... 16.29

Jesse Elliott, "..... 10.80

Jno. Owens, hauling..... 18.25

Ben Jones, "..... 20.50

Wm. Maddox, "..... 2.50

Cordes introduced a resolution pro-

viding for the extension of the water

mains to the Seymour Slack Stave

factory and for the extension of the



## Here's Your Chance!

### ONE-FOURTH OFF

THIS WEEK

On all our Boys' and Children's  
Overcoats, Ages 4 to 15.

Good Line to Select From

## THE HUB.

### WANT ADVERTISING

"Many men of many minds" get acquainted—to their mutual profit and satisfaction—through the For Sale and Exchange columns of this newspaper.

CALENDAR PADS.—For 1905, one cent each at the REPUBLICAN office.

FROST BITE.—Either acute or chronic cured at the Seymour Sanitarium. Call or write. m.wtf

OLD PAPERS.—20¢ per hundred. Useful in many ways about the house.

THE REPUBLICAN.

FOR SALE.—Copper plate engraved calling cards. Always in good taste. Price 50 cents; 100 cards from plate \$1.00; 50 cards from plate 75 cents. Leave orders at the REPUBLICAN office.

### Medical Society.

The Jackson Co. Medical Society met Thursday afternoon Jan. 5 1905 in the new Library building.

The following members attended:

Drs. Osterman, Gerrish, Hill, Kamman, Ritter Barnes, D. J. Cummings Sr. and May.

Dr. Gerrish had prepared a paper on Cholelithiasis, but for want of time was read by title only. Dr. May presented a clinical case of organic heart disease which was examined by all the physicians with much interest.

A resolution was passed endorsing our present medical laws of the state and urging the members of our present General Assembly to oppose any amendments to the same.

Resolution favoring the establishment of a State Laboratory of Hygiene and a state Hospital for Consumptives were also passed by unanimous vote, and that our members in the General Assembly be instructed to work towards that end, after which the society adjourned.

G. H. Kamman, Sec.

### Bent Her Doubt.

"I knew no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at W. F. Peter Drug Co., price 50¢.

### Campbell's Creek.

Part of the 15,000,000 tons of coal just received. Both Pittsburg and Campbell's Creek. d7d

Phone 1. H. F. WHITE.

New radishes, new cucumbers, at the Model Grocery.

### Presbyterian Church.

Preaching next Sunday morning and evening by Rev. G. W. Shields of Cincinnati. A good attendance is desired.

### Baptist Church.

Rev. Albert Ogle will preach here next Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Ogle was the pastor of this church many years ago and his many friends are always glad to see and hear him.

The cakes and pies at Loeritz bakery, South Chestnut St. are fresh every day. Try them.

Black Creek coal your dealer has it. j7d

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea, W. F. Peter Drug Co.

### PERSONAL.

Dr. N. G. Smith was at Brownstown today.

H. S. Dell went to Indianapolis this morning.

H. A. Love made a business trip to Brownstown today.

August Cordes looked after business at Brownstown today.

M. W. Pearson was a northbound passenger this morning.

Hon. Louis Schneek made a business trip to Charlestown today.

Ewing Shields made a trip to Medora and back this morning.

Frank, the little son of conductor, George Childs, is very sick.

J. R. Tinder, county clerk, came up from Brownstown this morning.

Mark Williams did business for the Prudential at Crothersville today.

J. L. Vogel and C. S. Brolyer transacted business at Medora today.

Jack Grimes went to Brownstown this morning to look after work on the jail.

J. C. Branaman, of Brownstown, and Tilden Smith, of Vallonia, were here last night.

Henry Brinkman, a prominent farmer of this township, was in town today and made the REPUBLICAN a call.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Downs, of near Hayden, were in town today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant call. Otto Hunter returned this morning to Borden after a visit with C. B. Davis and wife and relatives at Reddington.

Waldo Stearns, of North Vernon, will join the Prudential force here under Mark Williams and will move to this city.

August Dickow, of the Seymour Harness Company, has returned from a business trip to the North part of the state.

W. A. Wylie, of the American Chair Co. has gone to Chicago to attend the furniture exposition. He will be gone two weeks.

William Peter left this morning on his return to Yalote to resume his college work. He will stop with friends in Indianapolis a day or two.

Julius Miller, formerly of this place, but now of New Albany, came out last Sunday evening for a few day's visit to his many friends.—Orleans Examiner.

Miss Lottie Ahl and Charles and Ed Ahl left here today for their home at Friend, Nebraska, accompanying the remains of Henry Ahl to that place's old home for burial.

Miss Louise Armbruster of Kurtz, who has been the guest of her brother Dr. Armbruster, and wife, has returned home....Misses Leona and Alice Beck went to Freetown this morning to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law, Cebron Hupp.—Columbus Republican.

George McCauley was here from Seymour Sunday and Monday visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. James McCauley....Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blain and daughter, Helen, of Seymour, were here several days the first of the week visiting relatives.—North Vernon Sun.

E. G. Owens, B. & O. S. W. trainmaster, was here last evening.

H. E. Hennis, U. S. Express route agent, spent last night in this city.

Brakeman Ed. Cleidenen left this morning for Tunnelton in response to a message that his father was dangerously sick.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: The purchasing agent of the B. & O. S. W. company is now taking bids for the first lot of \$30,000 worth of latest improved machine tools, the greater part of which will be placed in the Washington Ind. shops. It is proposed to enlarge the shops and shop yards at Washington.

Sweet pickled peaches and stuffed mangos, 25¢ per dozen at the Model grocery.

### Plenty of Coal.

We have an abundance of coal bought to supply Seymour's need this winter. We handle Pittsburg, Campbell's Creek, Black Creek, Linton, Rugglesville,—all the best grades of coal on the market. Personal attention is given to each order to see that all coal is carefully forked when it is loaded for the customer. You don't buy slack when we fill your order. Remember we have plenty of coal to fill your orders and will give personal attention to your wants. Call phone 353.

G. H. ANDERSON & CO.  
112 & W. North Chestnut Street.

### Coughs and Colds.

All coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints that are curable are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure.

Clears the phlegm, draws out inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts, strengthens the lungs and wards off pneumonia. Harmless and pleasant to take. Sold by A. J. Pells and W. F. Peter Drug Co. Only 25¢.

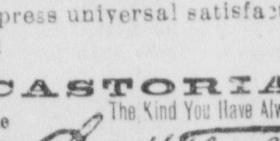
The remains of Henry Ahl accompanied by some of the relatives who came from the west after his death were shipped Friday morning back to his old home at Friend, Nebraska, for burial. Funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. J. A. Sargent.

### Burial in Nebraska.

The remains of Henry Ahl accompanied by some of the relatives who came from the west after his death were shipped Friday morning back to his old home at Friend, Nebraska, for burial. Funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. J. A. Sargent.

### Castoria.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bear the Signature 

With Salve  
For Piles, Burns, Sores.

### NO CLUE FOUND.

The Vallonia Safe Robbers Left no Tracks.

Up to the present time no clue to the Vallonia safe robbery has been discovered. The parties that blew open that safe and got away with over \$2000 were certainly experts and knew how to cover up their tracks. No trace whatever as to the course they took after they got out of town has been found. They got out of Vallonia with a lot of good money and that is about as much as anybody knows.

They had a pretty good load too, for over \$400 of the money they took was in silver. The \$1600 and a little over in paper money was not so heavy to carry. About \$250 in nickels and small pieces of silver was overlooked.

A reward of \$800 has been offered for the capture of this gang of burglars. That should be sufficient incentive to put the sleuths to work in earnest.

### Headlight Faulty.

Dr. S. M. Voris, the acting coroner at Columbus, who investigated the wreck north of Columbus Dec. 2 in order to place the responsibility for the lives lost, makes some criticism of the Pennsylvania headlights.

In the testimony it was shown that the headlight of the passenger was an ordinary oil light and that the light thrown would not show the track more than 100 feet. In speaking of these conditions, Dr. Voris says:

"When an engineer is required to drive his engine through the darkness at a speed of fifty to sixty miles an hour, it seems in this day of improvement in high candle power a railway company should provide a headlight that would give an engineer at least some chance to save his train, and where sticking to his post would mean little more than death."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable.

For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a tea-spoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case if it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75¢.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Holds Claim Illegal.

The Bartholomew county commissioners have declined to pay a claim of the outgoing sheriff for \$262 on the advice of the county attorney who holds it illegal.

The claim is for "ins" and "outs" during his term. The sheriff claims a fee of 25 cents for every time he took a prisoner in and 25 cents for every one he turned out. Such fees are charged up by many sheriffs over the state and they are paid, but here is a county attorney that says that there is no law to sustain these fees.

Kindly Take Notice that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those sufferers from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying.

Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but not medicinally from the Cream Balm that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75¢. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

For liver troubles and constipation there is nothing better than DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. They do not weaken the stomach.

Their action upon the system is mild, pleasant and harmless. Bob Moore, of Lafayette, Ind., says, "No use talking, DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work. All other pills I have used gripe and make me sick in the stomach and never cured me. DeWitt's Little Early Risers proved to be the long sought relief. They are simply perfect." Persons traveling find Little Early Risers the most reliable remedy to carry with them. Sold by A. J. Pells and W. F. Peter Drug Co.

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# DURBIN'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE TODAY

## THE GOVERNOR'S BIENNIAL MESSAGE

Following is, in part, the message of Governor Winfield T. Durbin to the sixty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives—

The Sixty-fourth General Assembly meets amid circumstances the most propitious. For a considerable period of years the state has been in the full enjoyment of a large measure of material prosperity. The past decade has been characterized in Indiana by an unparalleled growth in industrial interests; by a vast increase in farm values; by unprecedented development of means of transportation and intercommunication; by the discovery and exploitation of natural resources rivaling in extent and surpassing in variety those of any other state in the Union. The progress of the state has not been confined to material development; we have kept pace with the most advanced among our American commonwealths in almost every phase of activity which has claimed the attention of states in the light of a broadening conception of the state's duty toward its citizenship. Our public service has been free from scandal; we have permanently established a precedent, more powerful than any statute, that the commonwealth's business demands and must receive the same intelligent and jealous care that the honest and prudent business man gives to his private concerns or to the trusts which others have imposed upon him. We have fostered education, we have amplified the beneficence of our benevolent and charitable institutions, not simply by adding brick and mortar to them, but by infusing into their administration more of the spirit of responsibility to the people and to the state's unfortunate wards. We may safely at this time throw open the doors of every Indiana institution to the broad light of day without fear that scrutiny will bring reproach to centers of responsibility. This condition of affairs has not been attained without unceasing effort; it has not been, it may not be maintained without continual care; good government does not create itself. But it is to the glory of our people that they demand and secure clean, wholesome, business-like administration of public affairs, and that the executive official who seeks to place and maintain the public service upon a high level, may know that the people will ultimately understand and appreciate the effort, whatever amount of criticism may come from those who, prompted by a variety of motives, oppose responsible authority in the development of plans for betterment. Without claiming in the creation of such condition more than a humble share of credit, I will say with a full knowledge of what this statement implies that in the administration of her public affairs, Indiana has, during the past decade, combined honesty and economy with efficiency and humanitarianism in a degree unsurpassed by any other state in the Union. And if there is need for justification in such a course more than the pleasure and pride which comes with duty well performed, there ought to be significance and admittance to the party in power in the fact that this is the sixth successive legislature in which that party has been predominant, and this in a state in which so long a continuous tenure is a standing denial of the usual order of things.

**Statute a Farce.**

And there is admonition too, in the fact that more and more the people of this country are demanding of their servants in authority a strict accounting of their stewardship. This is a government of political parties, and in a democracy they offer the only available method of responsible government, but happily a party name is ceasing to be a sufficient cloak for official rascality or incapacity. In the recent elections the gape which yawned between the state and national results in a half dozen northern commonwealths where public opinion is active and predominant, show that American citizenship is rising to a better appreciation of its own rights and responsibilities. The best politics in public administration is the absence of politics as a controlling motive; the best politics in legislation is patriotic devotion on the part of the legislator to our whole citizenship, without regard to party. The time ought to come when there is no necessity in our general assembly, which has before it for consideration practically no questions of national policy, for a division into the majority and minority side, and when the only line of demarcation drawn should be the self-created boundary between those who seek unselfishly to serve the public weal and those whose purpose in public life is the furtherance of ends inconsistent with the general good.

**Legislative Responsibility.**

We may not safely be content with what has been accomplished, for our responsibility, your responsibility, is to the future, with its increasing demands upon the conscience and the intelligence of those who represent the people in places of authority. In a civilization developing so rapidly as is our own, passivity is comparative reaction; standing still is retrogression. Particularly on broad and elemental questions of government our people are thinking with an intensity that teats swift progress, and the legislative body which depends too much upon precedent will

find itself lagging behind the general advance of public sentiment.

Upon no Indiana General Assembly gathered in many years has there rested so heavy a burden of responsibility as that which devolves upon you. Conditions are such as to demand during the present session larger provision for the increasing number of our defective and dependent classes; the work of the Codification Commission, involving a revision of a considerable portion of our entire statute law, in itself presents sufficient subject for deliberation to occupy the entire session, and beyond this, two or three important questions, moral as well as political in their nature, and affecting vitally the future of our commonwealth, press themselves upon your honorable bodies for attention:

### The Protection of the Franchise.

Foremost among these I place the preservation of the elective franchise from pollution. I believe that I speak for the vast majority of the people of this state when I say that the time has come for the application of drastic remedial measures to the plague of corruption which is fastening itself upon our public politics to an extent appalling to those who look forward to the ultimate in the sort of progress that has been made along these lines in recent years. We have in Indiana advanced legislation for the protection of the purity of the ballot, but the statistics of political debauchery in this state for the year 1904, if it were possible to present them, would be nothing short of astounding. I am informed by unquestioned authority that in a single county of this state casting in 1902 a total vote of little more than 5,000 there were in the last campaign nearly 1,200 voters regularly listed as purchasable, and that \$15,000 raised by assessment from candidates and otherwise were spent by the contending political parties in the effort to control that county. This county is recognized as one of the plague spots of the state from the standpoint of political debauchery, but the situation there is rivaled in other counties and wherever it exists it represents only the goal, and this is not the ultimate goal, toward which every community in this state will trend unless remedial legislation be effected. Within the most recent years there is appearing in connection with this evil a phenomenon vastly more significant than the sale of votes by ignorant and vicious persons inherently lacking in self-respect and tempted to the sale of the franchise by poverty—and this is the astounding disposition manifested by many men fairly prosperous to look upon a vote as a legitimate subject of barter and sale. It is unnecessary in this presence to portray the results which inevitably must follow the adoption of a let-alone policy to this menacing condition of affairs. Our present need is legislation framed in the light of a clearer conception of the real enormity of the offense involved in the purchase or sale of a vote, and of the fearful consequences which must follow an extension of the system of suffrage-corruption toward dominance in our elections.

**The Codification Committee.**

The evils of this system do not cease with the loss of honor involved in the act of the individual who sells his vote. The system is rapidly increasing the power of money, not only in elections, but with those chosen to places of responsibility at the polls, and with no interruption of the current which has now set in, we may reasonably look forward to the time when Indiana has fallen from her present high estate, and her public affairs are within the control of pluming agents of conspiracy against the public good.

**High Stewardship Demanded**

And there is admonition too, in the fact that more and more the people of this country are demanding of their servants in authority a strict accounting of their stewardship. This is a government of political parties, and in a democracy they offer the only available method of responsible government, but happily a party name is ceasing to be a sufficient cloak for official rascality or incapacity. In the recent elections the gape which yawned between the state and national results in a half dozen northern commonwealths where public opinion is active and predominant, show that American citizenship is rising to a better appreciation of its own rights and responsibilities. The best politics in public administration is the absence of politics as a controlling motive; the best politics in legislation is patriotic devotion on the part of the legislator to our whole citizenship, without regard to party. The time ought to come when there is no necessity in our general assembly, which has before it for consideration practically no questions of national policy, for a division into the majority and minority side, and when the only line of demarcation drawn should be the self-created boundary between those who seek unselfishly to serve the public weal and those whose purpose in public life is the furtherance of ends inconsistent with the general good.

**The State's Finances.**

In the management of the state's fiscal affairs during the past two years there has been no departure from the precedent of exacting from those charged with the responsibility for disbursing public funds the same strict accountability required from those engaged in the discharge of a private trust.

In Indiana in recent years we have made notable advances in the matter of bringing our state governmental affairs to a clear business basis.

The abolition of the fee system as a source of personal perquisites for state officials, and the increases in the amount of fees collected, the decrease in per capita cost of maintenance of the various state institutions, the establishment of the competitive system in bids for state institutions, the abolition of the "junketing" system in legislative consideration of the wants of these state institutions, the introduction of thorough bookkeeping methods and insistence upon the use of approved vouchers in the diversion of funds from the state treasury, the decrease in interest on the state debt by reason of its rapid reduction, the failure to follow the example of other states in multiplying state departments and bureaus, the application of business principles generally to the management of state affairs, is resulting in a saving to the people of Indiana of more than a million dollars a year. It is interesting to note that in Indiana we are collecting less money into the general fund from which the ordinary expenses of the state government are paid, and that we have been paying more out of this general fund toward the extinction of the state debt than we were ten years ago; yet the annual increase in the state's revenues

has been widening during that period, and the testimony of disinterested commentarians is that there has been a steady improvement in the character of the service rendered by the state to the taxpayering public.

The following payments on the state debt have been made since the last session of the General Assembly:

July, 1903. 3 per cent school refunding bonds .....	\$250,000
November, 1903. 3½ per cent refunders .....	85,000
January, 1904. 3½ per cent refunders .....	200,000
July, 1904. 3 per cent school refunding bonds .....	250,000
Jan., 1904. 3 per cent school refunding bonds .....	206,000

Total ..... \$991,000

A total payment on the state debt since the beginning of the present administration of \$2,808,000.

Availing itself of an opportunity to pay off deferred bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest, the state finance board applied the state debt sinking fund and a small amount derived from the general fund in retiring these rather than current 3 per cent bonds, in the belief that the consequent saving in interest of \$1,425 annually was of advantage to the state.

The amount of the state debt on Jan. 5 of this year was \$1,696,615.12. Of this amount \$407,000 have the optional clause and are redeemable at the pleasure of the state; the \$800,000 3 per cents cannot be paid until 1910 and are not due until 1915; the \$340,000 5 per cent Purdue bonds and the \$144,000 Indiana bonds are perpetual and represent a permanent pledge of the state toward the support of these institutions.

Upon the state stock certificates, \$5,615.12, which are internal improvements certificates, interest has been stopped, and although the state has endeavored to secure trace of the owners, the effort has been unavailing, and it is unlikely that the treasury will ever be called upon for the redemption of this claim.

**An Unwarranted Assumption.**

An effort has been made on the eve of the assembling of the legislature to impress the members of the General Assembly and the people of the state generally with the belief that the financial affairs of the state are in a precarious condition, that the state finance board has diverted money from the general fund for the payment of the state debt to such an extent that the treasury is now embarrassed by reason of its action. There is no foundation in fact for this assumption. During the fiscal years 1903 and 1904 the total amount diverted from the general fund and paid on the state debt amounted to \$140,218, or an average of \$70,000 a year. In those two years, it may be added, the interest charges on the state debt were decreased in the aggregate by reason of payments made in 1902 and 1903 \$82,720, leaving an alienation from the general fund as compared with former of less than \$50,000. A fact more significant to the General Assembly than the application of this amount to the extinction of interest-bearing obligations is that the last General Assembly made appropriations footing up nearly \$900,000 more than those of the preceding Legislature, without making additional provision for meeting the demands upon the treasury thus created. The present General Assembly should understand that it is impossible for a state to increase its expenditures without also commensurately increasing its revenues and not create a gap between the two that will ultimately result in embarrassment. The present state debt sinking fund levy of three cents on the hundred dollars will yield, before it is possible to lift it from the duplicate, sufficient revenue to discharge every dollar of the state debt due before 1915, or payable before 1910, and leave a balance of about \$50,000 in the fund. The amount of the remaining obligation will be only \$800,000. I therefore recommend the discontinuance of this levy, believing that the debt-paying policy is so well established that the small remaining portion of the debt may be met out of the general fund through a wise adjustment of expenditures and receipts by the present and succeeding General assemblies.

**The State Labor Commission.**

The wisdom of the law creating the state labor commission has been significantly vindicated by the operations of this bureau during the past two years in the language of the recently submitted biennial report of the commissioners, "fewer lockouts, strikes and boycotts, a smaller number of persons involved, a shorter duration of trouble, a lessened intensity of strife, more gratifying settlements and a greater number of adjustments without strikes." The work of this commission in the arbitration of industrial differences is in harmony with the spirit of conciliation and of consideration which is taking hold upon our industrial life in the light of a higher conception of the duty of citizens one to another. The state factory inspection bureau and the state mine inspection bureau have also continued their useful work in a spirit which has commanded the confidence of both employer and employee. In some localities, owing to the insufficiency of local valuations to produce adequate revenue for school purposes, the conditions are especially deplorable. The situation is one which invites the serious consideration of the General Assembly.

Indiana has just ground for pride in the prestige attained by the splendid comparative showing made at the St. Louis Exposition and has reason to feel that the appropriation made for this purpose was an excellent investment. Of the \$150,000 appropriated the commission will be able to return at least \$15,000 to the state treasury.

**In Conclusion.**

In conclusion I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that if reports current are to be credited, the Legislature now entering upon its session will be called upon to resist the importunities of the most formidable professional lobby which has visited itself upon any General Assembly in the recent history of the state. The influence of every member of this General Assembly who has come here with a determination to do his duty, should be exerted not only toward the rebuke of every illegal method of approach which may be employed by those seeking to influence legislation, no matter what their professional or political standing, but toward the apprehension and proper punishment of any servant of the state yielding to such inducements.

For my successor soon to be inaugurated I solicit that complete and sympathetic co-operation of the General Assembly which is his due, but because he will bring to his duties an earnest purpose to serve faithfully and well the people of this commonwealth. Thorough harmony should prevail between the executive and legislative departments of our state government, to the end that out of a mutual desire to further the commonwealth's best interests there may come legislation and administration that will realize the expectations and merit the approbation of the people whom you represent in common.

WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

due to an increase in the duplicate, should provide for the legitimate growth in the state's expenditures. The fiscal affairs of the state present no problems that may not easily be solved by wise and economical legislation.

I therefore recommend that with the change indicated the state tax levy remain as at present, 30% on the hundred dollars.

**Our Institutional System.**

The most serious problem presented, and one which presses for immediate solution, is that involved in the inadequacy of our institutions for the insane to provide for those whose care is a duty of the state. The estimated number of insane persons in Indiana, including the incurable, for whom provisions need to be made by the state, is about 600. By increasing the capacity of the Northern, Eastern and Southern hospitals to 1,000 beds each, and rearranging the hospital districts in such manner as to distribute the insane in accordance with this readjustment, additional accommodations may be had for about 800 patients, which would relieve the situation for the present and some time to come. It is estimated that this could be accomplished by an expenditure of about \$500,000, whereas the cost of a new institution would not only be about double that amount, but would involve larger annual expenditures for maintenance.

**Fire Losses and Insurance.**

I renew my recommendation of two years ago that there be enacted a fire marshal law, similar to that in operation in the state of Massachusetts.

The unusual fire loss in Indiana in recent years is reflected in higher rates for insurance, which constitute a heavy tax upon the entire insurance public. To require by law that property shall be kept in an insurable condition, to officially investigate and control building construction, to pursue and punish incendiary, to investigate causes and carelessness, are the general remedies sought to be applied in the fire marshal legislation of recent years. Much has been accomplished toward the extinction of "wildcat" insurance in this state, but much remains to be accomplished before there is back of every insurance policy the guarantee of payment which is the right of every man who pays a premium.

**The Organized Militia.**

It is recommended that the militia law of this state, in so far as it prescribes the organization thereof, be so amended as to conform to the law prescribing the organization of the army, and that the power be given the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia, to make such changes, by general order, in the organization of the militia, as may from time to time become necessary to accomplish the confirmation thereof to that of the army.

**Decline of Lynching.**

Lynchings and similar manifestations of the mob spirit have been unknown in Indiana during the past eighteen months. The Indiana anti-lynching law, providing for the forfeiture of office by any sheriff failing to offer proper resistance to any mob seeking to seize a prisoner, is a salutary one. More potent than any statute, however, is the maintenance of the supremacy of the law, which should be so active in the matter of lynching law that any sheriff or other peace officer failing to perform his sworn duty in such an emergency may expect to be branded as a coward and an incompetent, which indeed he is.

We need to have established as a doctrine universally accepted that the man who invokes violence in an assault upon the law, whatever his pretext, must be struck down by the law's strong arm.

**The Indiana Reformatory.**

The Sixty-third General Assembly passed an act placing in the hands of the Governor the power to reorganize the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory. The enactment of the Reformatory bill not only confirmed the provision of the constitution making the Governor the responsible head of the state government, but because of what has followed it has emphasized the wisdom of a centralized system of authority, coupled with direct responsibility to the taxpaying public.

Realizing the impossibility of accomplishing the desired reforms in the institution so long as there was either direct or indirect perpetuation of the former regime, the board of managers on July 1, 1903, appointed W. H. Whitaker of Indianapolis, general superintendent. The result of the new administration has been the accomplishment of moral, sanitary and fiscal reforms which have served to revolutionize conditions in the Indiana Reformatory, and place it in line with the spirit and methods of our institutional system.

**The Indiana Schools.**

The wisdom of the law creating the state school commission has been significantly vindicated by the operations of this bureau during the past two years in the language of the recently submitted biennial report of the commissioners, "fewer lockouts, strikes and boycotts, a smaller number of persons involved, a shorter duration of trouble, a lessened intensity of strife, more gratifying settlements and a greater number of adjustments without strikes." The work of this commission in the arbitration of industrial differences is in harmony with the spirit of conciliation and of consideration which is taking hold upon our industrial life in the light of a higher conception of the duty of citizens one to another. The state factory inspection bureau and the state mine inspection bureau have also continued their useful work in a spirit which has commanded the confidence of both employer and employee. In some localities, owing to the insufficiency of local valuations to produce adequate revenue for school purposes, the conditions are especially deplorable. The situation is one which invites the serious consideration of the General Assembly.

Indiana has just ground for pride in the prestige attained by the splendid comparative showing made at the St. Louis Exposition and has reason to feel that the appropriation made for this purpose was an excellent investment. Of the \$150,000 appropriated the commission will be able to return at least \$15,000 to the state treasury.

**In Conclusion.**

In conclusion I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that if reports current are to be credited, the Legislature now entering upon its session will be called upon to resist the importunities of the most formidable professional lobby which has visited itself upon any General Assembly in the recent history of the state. The influence of every member of this General Assembly who has come here with a determination to do his duty, should be exerted not only toward the rebuke of every illegal method of approach which may be employed by those seeking to influence legislation, no matter what their professional or political standing, but toward the apprehension and proper punishment of any servant of the state yielding to such inducements.

For my successor soon to be inaugurated I solicit that complete and sympathetic co-operation of the General Assembly which is his due, but because he will bring to his duties an earnest purpose to serve faithfully and well the people of this commonwealth. Thorough harmony should prevail between the executive and legislative departments of our state government, to the end that out of a mutual desire to further the commonwealth's best interests there may come legislation and administration that will realize the expectations and merit the approbation of the people whom you represent in common.

WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

# OFFENSIVE CATARRH

I suffered for a long time with bad case of Catarrh, and took a great deal of medicine without any benefit.

I had a continual headache, my cheeks

had grown purple, my nose was always stopped up, my breath had a sickening and disgusting odor, and I coughed incessantly

I heard of your S. S. S. and wrote you.

I commenced to use it, and after taking several bottles I was cured and have never since had the slightest symptom of the disease.

MARY L. STORM,